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Week in Headlines

International

Big 4 Forgn. Mins. ended Geneva Conf. without agreeing on any agenda items.

U.S. President again offered Middle East security pact; Israel asked U.S. for arms, rejected British mediation offer.

U.S. cancelled visa for Russian Archbishop.

Reinstated sultan returned to Morocco.

Latin American coups overturned Lonardi Govt. in Argentina & 2-day Luz Govt. in Brazil.

United States

President discharged from Denver hospital, opened "temporary capital" near Gettysburg farm.

Adlai Stevenson announced candidacy for Dem. Presidental nomination; leading Republicans urged Eisenhower reelection.

Bipartisan group appointed to probe Govt. security system.

WORLD AFFAIRS

BIG 4 CONFERENCE

No Agreements Reached

The Big 4 Forgn. Ministers ended their Geneva conference Nov. 16 without agreeing on any of the 3 agenda items laid down by the Big 4 Govt. heads in July. A 122-word final communiqué said the 4 ministers "had a frank & comprehensive discussion of the 3 items": European security & German unification; disarmament; East-West contacts.

The communiqué said the ministers (John Foster Dulles of the U.S., Harold Macmillan of Britain, Antoine Pinay of France & Vyacheslav M. Molotov of the USSR) would recommend to their governments "that the future course of the discussions of the Forgn. Ministers should be settled through diplomatic channels."

SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE

European Security & Germany. *The West proposed free all-German elections in Sept. 1956. Molotov countered with a request for German participation in the Big 4 talks. He proposed an all-German council to discuss cooperation on economic & social matters, eventually on elections. The West proposed an East-West European security treaty to become effective only with German reunification. Molotov revived a Soviet plan for an East-West security pact & eventual dissolution of the Atlantic & Warsaw treaties.*

Disarmament. *Molotov said the Eisenhower plan for mutual air inspection & blueprint exchanges was "isolated" from the arms race but could be applied as a final step in reducing armaments & banning atomic weapons. The West insisted on adequate controls before disarmament.*

East-West Contacts. *Molotov stressed interest in trade in strategic goods barred by the West, which offered a 17-point proposal for increasing contacts.*

Ministers Sum Up

In their final statements Nov. 16, the ministers said:

Dulles—"This conference has had its merits. . . . We have in the main discussed seriously & without vituperation. Our talks have not been wholly barren."

Macmillan— The immediate result of the meeting was that "instead of taking another step forward: at the best, we are locked again in a stalemate; at the worst, we have taken a step backward. . . . What worries me is that the Soviet delegation do not seem to mind our failure."

Pinay— Although no agreements were reached, the conference "at least . . . has given all of us the chance to define our respective positions with clarity."

Molotov—"The meeting has shown that every step" toward lessening international tension "is coupled with no small difficulties, with the overcoming [of] obstacles & sentiments which rather often push the things backward instead of forward."

USSR Blamed for German Split

The 3 Western ministers issued Nov. 16 a separate declaration asserting that: Molotov, "despite the directive of the heads of government, made it plain that the Soviet Govt. refused to agree to the reunification of Germany since that would lead to the liquidation of the East German regime." Molotov "made counter-proposals which would have involved the continued division of Germany as well as the eventual dissolution of the Western security system. It is for this reason that the negotiations have failed." "However, the 3 [Western] foreign ministers believe that the Soviet Govt. will come to recognize that its own self-interest will be served by ending the injustice of a divided Germany." The 3 Western powers "will not cease their efforts to end the injustice & wrong now being done by dividing the German people." [See p. 365B1]

(The tripartite statement was transmitted to the Bonn Govt., which had been consulted in advance. West German Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano had conferred with the Western ministers in Geneva during the Big 4 talks.) [See p. 350B1]

Dulles said Nov. 16: The Soviet attitude toward German unification "will almost certainly impair the development of confidence which the summit meeting sought to foster." The U.S. Govt. & people "will find it hard to understand why" Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin sent "a delegation which was apparently under orders not to discuss seriously the matter of German reunification." Soviet "refusal even to contemplate free elections in East Germany . . . highlights . . . the situation throughout Eastern Europe," where conditions may be such that the USSR "feels that it cannot now agree to free elections in any area it controls, because that would have a contagious effect."

(The Western ministers Nov. 15 rejected a revived Soviet proposal to halve the 4 powers' troops in Germany because it provided for continued division of Germany. Next day they rejected a final security draft by Molotov for the same reason.)

Disarmament Progress Seen

The Western ministers Nov. 16 also issued a disarmament statement, originally drawn up for consideration by the 4 ministers, in which they said the discussions showed agreement on the objective of disarmament but "it was not yet possible to reach agreement on effective methods & safeguards for achieving it."

In his final statement at the 4-power conference, Dulles said Nov. 16 that the UN disarmament subcommittee (the Big 4 & Canada) would "now be able more effectively to carry on their work," since the Western position that "pledges alone are not enough" was "now better understood." [See p. 374F2]

East-West Contacts Continue

Dulles said Nov. 16 that, while no agreements were reached on East-West contacts, "the process now started is almost sure to go on." "Certain barriers to communications" had been eliminated since the July summit meeting, and the process was "not easily reversed." The U.S. wanted "to develop better relations with the USSR" and believed that "sooner or later" the USSR would see that "the advantage to it in better relations with the West is far greater than the local & passing advantages which it could gain at the price of forfeiting

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the good relationship which, at the summit conference, the Soviet rulers seemed to want." [See p. 375A2-G3]

Molotov Accuses Western 3

Molotov's final statement Nov. 16 said discussions of Germany "were doomed to failure if only for the reason they took place in the absence of Germans." [See p. 365G2]

Molotov attacked the Western disarmament proposal because it "did not say a word about putting an end to the arms race" and "makes no mention at all of the need to prohibit the atomic weapon." The Western ministers adopted a position which was "in direct contradiction with the directives" of the summit leaders, he said. Their proposals on East-West contacts also "moved away from the spirit of cooperation which was characteristic" of the summit meeting. He said progress might have been made if the Western proposals "had observed the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states." [See p. 375A3]

West Urges Preliminary Steps

The foreign ministers opened discussion of disarmament, Item II on their agenda, Nov. 10. The 3 Western ministers asked Soviet approval of the following proposals "as a prelude to the general disarmament program":

- The Eisenhower plan for mutual aerial inspection & exchange of military blueprints.
- The Bulganin proposal for key control posts to avert surprise attacks.
- The Faure proposal to exchange data on military expenditures.
- The Eden proposal for a study of how to gain practical experience on problems of inspection & control.

(All these proposals were made at the Big 4 summit meeting.) [See p. 245F3]

Molotov introduced a disarmament proposal that included the Soviet arms plan of May 10, which was based on earlier British-French proposals. [See p. 238D3]

Molotov Criticizes 'Ike' Plan

Molotov Nov. 10 praised Pres. Eisenhower's "good intentions" but said the Eisenhower plan was "isolated from the question of putting an end to the armaments race."

The USSR did not take "a negative attitude" towards the Eisenhower plan "under any conditions," Molotov declared. "If [it] were viewed in an indissoluble connection with . . . reduction of armaments & the prohibition of atomic weapons," the USSR "would be prepared to regard favorably the said proposal, having in mind that the question of aerial photography . . . would be examined in connection with the . . . implementation of an appropriate international agreement at the final stage of putting into effect measures for the reduction of armaments & the prohibition of atomic weapons."

Molotov referred to a remark by Pres. Eisenhower at Geneva "to the effect that [the U. S. could] even increase its armed forces" under the air-inspection plan. Molotov said: Such actions by one side "would inevitably entail corresponding actions" by the other side. The Eisenhower plan "by no means assures states against a surprise attack since it, unlike the proposal of the USSR, does not provide for the establishment of control posts . . ."

(Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin told Pres. Eisenhower in a letter dated Oct. 20 that he read "with satisfaction . . . your favorable treatment" of Soviet proposals for control posts to forestall surprise attacks. Bulganin said he thought "agreement on this question would have a great significance for furthering the settling of the problem of disarmament.") [See p. 333G3]

Dulles said Nov. 11 that he was "surprised" to hear Molotov's statement in view of the Eisenhower-Bulganin correspondence. Molotov replied that "establishment of such posts is not to be regarded on its own merits but as one of the measures envisaged in the general plan of disarmament."

Dulles Defends 'Ike' Plan

Replying to Molotov Nov. 10, Dulles said that adoption of the Eisenhower plan would be "an immediate & practical step striking at the core of the disarmament problem—the suspicion & fear which are the great causes of international tension." Progress toward disarmament "will depend upon devising an effective system of inspection & control," Dulles said. He suggested that "the new Intl. Atomic Energy Agency, soon to be established, . . . can contribute" to control of nuclear weapons.

(The UN Gen. Assembly Political & Security Com. Oct. 27 approved, 53 to 0, a compromise resolution outlining procedures for establishing an international "atoms-for-peace" agency. 5 Soviet bloc nations voted for the resolution despite rejection of 3 Soviet amendments. The 6 Arab nations in the UN abstained because Israel was a co-sponsor.) [See p. 343C2]

Dulles said Nov. 10 that adoption of the Eisenhower plan would improve "the atmosphere" in which the UN disarmament talks were conducted. The UN talks could "lead to real reductions in armaments and improve the prospects of peace only if conducted as serious negotiations & not as propaganda," he said.

(The 12-nation UN Disarmament Comm. met in New York Oct. 21 at the request of the USSR, which wanted the group to discuss the report of its 5-nation subcommittee. 8 commission members said parallel UN debate on disarmament might hamper the Big 4 discussions, and the Soviet proposal was rejected without recorded vote. The UN Gen. Assembly Political & Security Com. Oct. 27 rejected a Soviet request for immediate debate on disarmament and gave priority to discussion of atomic radiation) [See pp. 373E3, 334A2]

U. S. Would Extend Proposal

Commenting further on Molotov's objections to the Eisenhower plan, Dulles said Nov. 11 that the U. S. was prepared to negotiate "for the appropriate extension on a reciprocal, equitable basis of the Eisenhower proposal & the Bulganin control posts to overseas bases & to the forces of other countries."

Dulles said the Eisenhower plan was "only a beginning" and originally was applied to armaments within the American & Soviet borders because "the overwhelming portion of the forces that would be inevitably involved in an attack" were in the U. S. & USSR. The USSR "seems entirely to have missed" the "moral aspect of Pres. Eisenhower's proposal," he added. Dulles said Soviet willingness to accept aerial photography at the concluding stage of a disarmament program was "a welcome advance over prior Soviet positions."

Commenting on Molotov's suggestion to end nuclear-weapons tests, Dulles said that "if agreement can be reached to eliminate or limit nuclear weapons under proper safeguards, the United States would be prepared to agree to corresponding restrictions on the testing of such weapons."

(The U. S. Atomic Energy Comm. & the British Defense Ministry Nov. 10 announced a nuclear test in the USSR in recent days.) [See p. 318D-E1]

Dulles Bars Mere 'Promises'

Molotov's proposals that the Big 4 pledge not to use nuclear weapons have "the grave defect that they contemplate only promises," Dulles said. "Basic" U. S. policy was not to let security depend on "promises & agreements which may prove illusory. We had this week a grave disillusionment when we sought fulfillment of the Soviet agreement that Germany should be reunified by free elections." [See p. 365C2]

Citing pledges against use of force in the UN Charter & "many other international agreements," Dulles said: "If the USSR does not believe that we shall live by that pledge, why does it want more pledges? And vice versa?"

"At this conference the position of the USSR has brought no progress, but retrogression, as regards 'an atmosphere of trust,'" Dulles charged. The U. S. could not consider disarmament proposals "predicated upon mutual trust & confidence which does not exist. We urge that the USSR realistically accept that fact" and, through the UN disarmament subcommittee, help develop "an effective reciprocal inspection & overall supervision system."

Molotov See West Vs. Accord

Molotov said Nov. 11 that Western disarmament proposals narrowed down "to vague & declarative statements on the necessity to continue the consideration of the disarmament problem." He said the Western ministers "proposed to forget" the "points of the

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rapprochement" between the USSR & the West, such as Soviet agreement to the Western proposal for the limitation of armed forces & to the Western plan for stage-by-stage disarmament & prohibition of atomic weapons.

Molotov cited the statement by U. S. disarmament adviser Harold Stassen before the UN disarmament subcommittee Sept. 6 and said Stassen meant the U. S. "had abandoned the positions it held" last spring. [See p. 294G1]

Molotov charged that "as soon as the possibility of agreement . . . on a number of major disarmament problems, especially in connection with the Soviet proposal of May 10, became discernible the 3 powers began to move backwards, began to nullify whatever had been gained."

Dulles Calls Talks 'Constructive'

The 4 ministers concluded their discussion of disarmament Nov. 12 as work began on a communiqué to be issued on the agreed date for ending the conference, Nov. 16.

A U. S. spokesman quoted Dulles as saying the discussion had been "constructive" and had narrowed conflicting viewpoints. Dulles was quoted as saying Nov. 12 that the West emphasized the need for effective control & inspection while the USSR seemed more concerned with reduction of some armaments & banning of others irrespective of whether "adequate controls & safeguards can be established."

British Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan said: "Broadly speaking, we are agreed as regards our objectives [but not] . . . as to the best means by which they can be obtained."

UN Entry for Satellites Urged

Dulles & Molotov held an informal meeting Nov. 13 at Molotov's request. Most of the discussion was devoted to UN membership for 18 applicant nations.

Dulles was said to have told Molotov the U. S. would not oppose admission of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary & Rumania under a Canadian blanket proposal, which would also admit Austria, Ceylon, Cambodia, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Libya, Spain, Japan, Portugal, Laos, Jordan, Finland & the Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia).

(At UN hq., U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. told newsmen Nov. 13 that Outer Mongolia "cannot make the grade" but that the U.S. was ready to end a 7-yr. deadlock on new members by voting for admission of the 13 non-Communist countries and abstaining on the 4 East European Soviet satellites. This did "not mean approval of their present systems of government, nor does it condone the violations of human rights in which these [Communist] governments have persistently engaged," Lodge explained. "In fact, there is reason to hope that [UN] membership . . . will to some extent bring the peoples of these nations closer to independence." Lodge said the question of new members was "totally distinct from the demand of the Chinese Communists to represent China, which is already a member.")

East-West Contacts Stalled

The 4 ministers resumed discussion of East-West contacts Nov. 14, after 4-power working groups set up Oct. 31 failed to agree on a joint report to the ministers. [See p. 358G2]

Dulles noted that Western representatives had "advanced 4 positive proposals" in the working groups: (1) early negotiations for establishment of direct air links between the USSR & the West "under normal bilateral air transport agreements"; (2) Soviet steps "to alleviate the difficulties now encountered by Western businessmen in . . . performing usual business & maintenance services within the USSR"; (3) "more adequate [Soviet] protection to Western industrial property rights & copyrights," and (4) Soviet issuance of "production, marketing, price & trade data comparable to such information now available to the Soviet Union from the Western countries."

Dulles said "each of these modest proposals was designed to eliminate discernible obstacles now thwarting . . . Western initiative" for development of "peaceful East-West trade." "Each of these proposals was ignored or summarily dismissed by the Soviet representatives," Dulles said. The Soviet delegation "also refused to express agreement even in principle" on such "concrete proposals" as "establishment of reading rooms in the respective capitals, the publication & distribution in each others' countries of official periodicals & the public sale of books & magazines."

To proposals for increased peaceful East-West trade, "the Soviet representatives made no positive response," Dulles said. Instead, the Soviet representatives "confined their approach to an openly political attack upon the Western system of security controls over the exportation of a relatively small range of strategic" items.

Dulles said the summit leaders' directive to the foreign ministers spoke of peaceful trade "precisely to avoid disputes & recriminations over these controls," which the Western foreign ministers "took the pains to point out" in their opening statements were a "matter of security" and were "a consequence, not a cause, of tensions —and are outside the purview" of the meeting.

Dulles said Soviet officials conduct "strong propaganda outside their own country about their desire for trade & the alleged denial to them of trade opportunity. Yet the only restrictions which exist are those on strategic goods related to war purposes. . . ." But, Dulles continued, USSR officials "speak differently at home." There they say the Soviet bloc "must pursue an autarchic policy of self-sufficiency."

Molotov said Nov. 14 that the 17-point Western proposal on East-West relations attached "the least significance" to elimination of "various measures of discriminative nature" practiced by the West, particularly the U.S., in trade with the USSR. He said Western spokesmen used the "pretext of talking about 'strategic trade,' which is not mentioned" in the summit leaders' directive. The Western memorandum "contains a number of proposals that constitute attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of individual states." [See p. 358C3]

Molotov on Curbing 'Freedom'

Molotov Nov. 14 denied Western claims that the USSR "tried to isolate their people from contacts with the outside world. Such allegations are absolutely groundless," he said, and "cannot serve to justify various limitation & restrictions which were imposed . . . [by the U.S.] with regard to [forming] ties" with the USSR.

"We do not conceal," said Molotov, "that the Soviet Union did not grant previously & will not grant in the future such 'freedom of the exchange of ideas' as would mean 'freedom' of propaganda for war or propaganda . . . calling for an atomic attack. . . . We cannot agree to such a 'freedom' as would lead to the unleashing of subversive activities of all kinds of scum of society thrown out by . . . the countries of socialism . . ."

Molotov said "supporters of democratic principles" cannot agree that radio stations "disguised under a false name 'Free Europe'" can "actually contribute to the cause of freedom of nations." Such stations instigate "hatred among nations . . . the undermining of peace & the preparation of a new war." [See p. 230E1]

Molotov Asks Basic Accords

Molotov said the 4 foreign ministers should agree "on certain basic instructions aimed at promoting the development" of East-West contacts. The Soviet proposals "& a number of the points" in the Western program "fall under the category of such basic instructions," he said. Adoption of such basic instruction would facilitate agreements on tourism & development of "scientific, technical, sports & other ties as well as radio broadcasting, the exchange of publications, etc."

Molotov said he also would consider as a basis for such agreements the draft proposals submitted by French Premier Edgar Faure at the summit meeting July 22. French Forgn. Min. Pinay later submitted proposals based on the Faure suggestions, but Molotov rejected them because only 6 of Faure's 9 points were mentioned. [See p. 246E1]

Dulles Denies West Deceit

In the final discussion of East-West contacts Nov. 15, the Western ministers rejected a new Soviet draft declaration, which Dulles said contained "practically nothing" aimed at any exchange of ideas or information.

Molotov, in introducing his declaration, said broader contacts depended on increased trade. He charged that the Western ministers had drawn up their 17-point proposal in such a way as to insure Soviet rejection.

Dulles replied that this was a "very serious charge," and he denied it. He noted Molotov's "nervousness & fear" over exposure of the Soviet people to non-Soviet ideas. "Apparently socialism is not so strongly established in the Soviet Union as we had thought," Dulles said. [See p. 367E2]

'Ike' Offers Mid-East Pact

Pres. Eisenhower said Nov. 15 that the U.S. "will play its full part" in working for a peaceful settlement of Israeli-Arab disputes. He repeated offers of "formal treaty engagements" to guarantee "boundaries upon which Israel & its immediate neighbors agree." [See pp. 285D2, 366A3]

Mr. Eisenhower's statements were in a letter to Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, who read it at a New York mass meeting organized by the American Zionist Council & other Jewish groups.

Stevenson Proposes UN Guards

Adlai E. Stevenson said Nov. 11 that "a major effort of statesmanship is required . . . to avert a political disaster" in the Middle East. "We have shown little initiative within or outside of the UN in devising measures to prevent these border clashes." Stevenson suggested that UN guards might patrol the critical areas. He made the proposal in a speech sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation at the U. of Virginia. [See p. 377A1]

Israel Asks U.S. for Arms

Israeli Amb.-to-U. S. Abba Eban formally asked the U.S. Nov. 16 to sell Israel specified arms "under the most lenient conditions" to offset "massive" shipment of Soviet-bloc arms to Egypt. He did not disclose what arms he had asked for but said they amounted to "considerably less" than the $70-100 million worth Egypt reportedly was buying from Czechoslovakia. [See p. 366F-G2]

The U.S. State Dept. said it would "consider" the Israeli request, as well as an Egyptian warning that Cairo would buy more arms "wherever we can get them" if Israel got U.S. arms. Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser said Nov. 16 that sale of U.S. arms to Israel would touch off a Middle East arms race. [See p. 366D2]

Israeli Forgn. Min. Moshe Sharett arrived in New York Nov. 10 to begin a tour for the Israel Bond compaign. He told newsmen Israel would accept arms from any country if its security were threatened but said he knew of no Soviet offer to sell arms to Israel. [See pp. 350C3, 361A1]

The State Dept. disclosed Nov. 10 that it had warned Israel & Egypt that it would "be strongly opposed to the side which starts a war & would be very favorably disposed to the side which convinces us that it desires to maintain peace." [See p. 366G2]

Ben-Gurion Rejects Eden Bid

Israeli Prime Min. David Ben-Gurion rejected Nov. 15 the mediation offer made Nov. 9 by British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden.

In a statement to the Knesset (Parliament), Ben-Gurion said: "Israel will not conduct negotiations on the basis of Sir Anthony's proposals that intended to cut slices from Israel's territory." The proposals had "no legal basis" and amounted "to bestowing a prize on aggression." The Eden proposal was "likely to encourage & intensify Arab aggression" instead of "bringing peace near."

Eden again asked for an Israeli-Egyptian compromise Nov. 15. He had not expected his mediation proposal to "please everybody," he said. "I thought that the time had come for somebody to say bluntly that unless we attempted to move from the 2 positions rigidly taken for so many years there never would be a settlement." [See p. 366D3]

Sultan Returns to Morocco

Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, the Sultan of Morocco, returned to Rabat Nov. 16 after 2 years in exile. The sultan's party of 6 children, 2 wives & 20 concubines flew from Paris in 2 planes. 12 French jet fighters escorted the sultan's plane.

Ben Youssef was greeted by top French & Moroccan officials, including André Dubois, ex-Paris Prefect of Police, who was named French Resident-General Nov. 9. Dubois succeeded Lt. Gen. Pierre Georges Boyer de Latour, whose policies were associated with the continued exile of ben Youssef. (As Paris police chief, Dubois was known for his successful ban on unneccessary blowing of auto horns.) [See p. 341F2]

Ben Youssef Nov. 12 dismissed all viziers (cabinet ministers) who had served under ex-sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa during ben Youssef's exile. [See p. 367F3]

U.S. Cancels Boris' Visa

The U.S. State Dept. announced Nov. 15 that it had canceled a visa for Archbishop Boris of the Russian Orthodox Church because the USSR had insisted on privileges not granted to U.S. clergymen in the USSR. The State Dept. said it had assumed that the Archbishop would administer only to the religious needs of Soviet citizens in the U.S. but that a Soviet note Nov. 10 had emphasized that the Archbishop, as titular head of the Russian Orthodox community in North America, would expect to minister to Americans as well. [See p. 367G2]

U.S. Delays Soviet Seedmen

The State Dept. deferred action Nov. 10 on a Nov. 2 Soviet request to send 10 specialists in hybrid seed production to study American methods in the U.S. The State Dept. said a more "orderly" procedure should be set up for such visits, which it said required great advance preparation.

Dr. Geza Schutz of the Garst & Thomas Hybrid Corn Co., Coon Rapids, Ia., accused the State Dept. Nov. 11 of "deliberate, misleading distortion" of the facts and said it was jeopardizing sales of U.S. farm equipment. Schutz said the proposed visit was "entirely at American instigation & initiative" and that the State Dept. had given tacit support to the plan. (Garst & Thomas were the world's largest producers of hybrid corn.) [See p. 277F3]

Housing Group Leaves

A 10-man Soviet housing delegation left New York for Russia Nov. 10 after a 5-week U.S. tour. The group included Alexander V. Vlasov, pres. of the Soviet Academy of Architecture. The Academy was abolished Nov. 9 and replaced with a new Academy of Building & Architecture under a new pres.

The Central Com. of the Communist Party & the Soviet Council of Ministers (Cabinet) said Vlasov & other Soviet architects had failed to "carry out a decisive campaign against the squandering of state funds" and had "permitted waste in plans that they themselves worked out." [See p. 327A1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Leaves Hospital

Pres. Eisenhower was discharged from Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver Nov. 11 after nearly 7 weeks of treatment for a heart attack. Climbing the ramp to his plane at Lowry Air Base the same day, the President turned and, in his first public utterance since his illness, bid "good-bye to Denver" and thanked the hospital staff & the people who had prayed for his recovery. He then entered the plane and was flown to Washington, where he was greeted at the airport by ex-Pres. Hoover, Vice Pres. Nixon, Cabinet officers & others.

Back at the White House, Mr. Eisenhower started taking practice swings on the putting green Nov. 12 and worked briefly in his White House office early Nov. 14 for the first time since he was stricken. A family birthday party was held at the White House Nov. 13 in honor of Mrs. Eisenhower, who was 59 Nov. 14.

Mr. Eisenhower was driven Nov. 14 to his farm in Gettysburg, Pa., where he was to continue his recuperation. Offices for the President & his staff were set up in Gettysburg's 42-yr.-old postoffice at Baltimore & High Sts., 3 miles from the Eisenhower farm. Mr. Eisenhower was to occupy Room 124 on the first floor. Switchboards & other communications devices were set up at the farm & postoffice, and 2 twin-engine planes were made available by the Air Force for official ferry service between Washington & Gettysburg. [See p. 368G1]

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Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 10 accepted the resignation of Bernard M. Shanley as his $18,000-a-yr. appointments secy. Shanley planned to return to law practice in Newark, N. J., and it was reported that he would seek the N. J. GOP gubernatorial nomination in 1957. [See p. 35G3] . . . Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) recommended Nov. 12 that Mr. Eisenhower appoint Gen. Douglas MacArthur as special adviser on Far Eastern problems.

POLITICS

Stevenson Announces Candidacy

Adlai E. Stevenson announced in Chicago Nov. 15 that he would "be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President next year, which I suspect is hardly a surprise." He was the first avowed candidate of either party.

Stevenson told reporters Nov. 16 that he was entering the Mar. 20 Minnesota Presidential primary. He indicated that he would compete in other primaries. He said he would make no "deals" with potential Vice Presidential candidates but would let the national convention itself choose the candidate.

In answer to questions Nov. 16 Stevenson said: (a) He hoped Pres. Eisenhower would make a full recovery; he would not speculate about whether the President would seek a 2d term, and he would not "make health an issue" in the campaign; (b) he hoped for "accommodation of our differences" with the Communist world but had "no disposition . . . to submit to the demands of international communism"; (c) he envisaged no recognition of Communist China "in the immediate future." [See p. 360A-B2]

Stevenson announced that Pennsylvania State Secy. James A. Finnegan, 47, would be his pre-convention campaign manager and Hyman B. Raskin, 46, Chicago lawyer, deputy director of the campaign. He said they would be aided by ex-Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell, a law partner of Raskin, & by ex-Louisville Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt (to be 50 Nov. 21), Stevenson's personal campaign manager in the 1952 campaign.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), a potential candidate for the nomination, lauded Stevenson after his announcement Nov. 15 as "a nice guy & a good man." N.Y. Gov. W. Averell Harriman, another possible candidate, said Stevenson "was a fine standard-bearer . . . in 1952, and if he is chosen by the Democratic Natl. Convention . . . I am sure that he will be again." Gov. George M. Leader of Pennsylvania and Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.) & John J. Sparkman (Ala.) pledged Stevenson their full support. GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall said "the people repudiated Mr. Stevenson & everything he stands for in 1952" and would do so again.

Eisenhower Candidacy Urged

Sen. George H. Bender (R., O.) said in a press conference Nov. 4 that Pres. Eisenhower should seek reelection & "wear out" rather than retire to "a rocking chair" and "rust out." Bender, a candidate for reelection, said Mr. Eisenhower could win without a single campaign speech and that with him, "the Republicans would sweep the country."

Sen. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.) Nov. 12 said the "failure of the Geneva conference" of foreign ministers would increase public pressure for a 2d Eisenhower term. He said Mr. Eisenhower "is the one man the world now looks to as able to solve our international problems by peace." [See pp. 373B1, 368E1]

Maryland Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin said in an ABC TV interview Nov. 13 that he "hopes & believes" the President would run. He predicted that Chief Justice Earl Warren could "sweep the country" if he became 1956 GOP Presidential candidate with Mr. Eisenhower's support.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) said in an MBS radio interview Nov. 14 that in view of Pres. Eisenhower's heart condition, it would be "unfair" to the President & to the people for him to run. He opposed nominating such "extreme leftwing" leaders as Milton Eisenhower, Paul Hoffman or Harold Stassen. As "good candidates," he named FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover, Sens. Wm. F. Knowland (Calif.), Styles Bridges (N.H.) & Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), Utah Gov. J. Bracken Lee & Vice Pres. Nixon.

Pittsburgh Mayor David L. Lawrence, a Democratic Natl. Committeeman, warned in Washington Nov. 16 that the U.S. must not be governed by "a semi-retired chairman of the board," that "its President must be the President." He derided GOP leaders who "babble nonsense about easing the burdens of the Presidency, as though those burdens were the routine duties rather than the life-&-death responsibilities . . . that lie in the world's most powerful office."

Mayors Elected

Edmund Orgill was elected mayor of Memphis Nov. 10. Randall N. Christmas, 35, was elected mayor of Miami, Fla. Nov. 15.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Security System Probe Set

A 12-member bipartisan Comm. on Govt. Security was appointed Nov. 10 by Pres. Eisenhower, Vice-Pres. Nixon & House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) to review the entire Govt. loyalty-security program and recommend ways to end abuses. Congress had provided for the commission's creation after charges that Govt. security procedures violated rights of federal employes & other individuals. [See p. 250G1]

The commission's members:

Appointed by the President—Ex-Atty. Gen. Jas. P. McGranery, U. of Kansas Chancellor Dr. Franklin D. Murphy, Commerce Undersecy. Louis S. Rothschild, Asst. Defense Secy. Carter Lane Burgess.

By Nixon (as Senate President)—Sen. John Stennis (D., Miss.), Sen. Norris Cotton (R., N.H.), ex-Amer. Bar Assn. Pres. Lloyd Wright, Dr. Susan B. Riley of Geo. Peabody College.

By Rayburn—Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.); Rep. Wm. M. McCullough (R., O.); ex-N.M. Gov. Edwin L. Mechem; Jas. L. Noel Jr., Houston, Tex. attorney.

Security Program Developments

Army Secy. Wilber M. Brucker announced Oct. 26 that he had issued orders designed to end "defects & abuses" in the Army's personnel security system. He said all personnel operating the system would have to take special training & periodic refresher courses and be taught to evaluate derogatory data for its legal sufficiency. The Judge Advocate General's office & field boards would be held responsible for reviewing all derogatory information and examining source records so that only properly authenticated evidence would go to the Army Security Review Board. [See p. 321A2, G2]

Brucker Nov. 1 ordered an honorable discharge for ex-First Lt. Walter K. Novak, 28, of Clio, Mich. Novak, an electronics engineer, had been given a "general discharge" on the basis of security charges against his relatives. [See p. 296G3]

The Senate Constitutional Rights Subcom. notified Sen. Pat McNamara (D., Mich.) Oct. 26 that Civil Svc. Comm. Chrmn. Philip Young had ordered reinstatement of Fred. A. Karpoff Jr., 32, Willoughby, O. scientist who had been dismissed by the Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronautics Apr. 16, 1954 on "guilt-by-kinship" charges. Karpoff, who had been unable to find another job until 5 months after his ouster, said he would not return to the NACA but remain in his current job as a Chase Brass Co. metallurgist in Cleveland. He was to receive as back pay his Govt. salary minus the money he had earned at Chase.

The *Reporter* & the *N. Y. Times* reported Nov. 10 that Irving Markheim,

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Nov. 12

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U. S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,686	*$21,686	*$21,752
Currency circulation	*$30,657	*$30,528	*$30,206
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agr'l loans§	*[a]$25,303	*$25,124	*$21,104
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,953,218,617	$11,674,892,379	$10,639,329,546
England note circulation	*£1,772.215	*£1,770.27	*£1,647.671
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,351,390	9,694,670	16,156,607
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	197.89	195.30	172.50
Bond sales (par value)	$15,931,000	$17,019,000	$25,004,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	99.11	99.13	101.42
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	208,633	193,561	138,233
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,777,100	6,749,500	6,191,350
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,950,000	9,760,000	9,203,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]10,853	*10,659	*9,357
Carloadings (cars)	[b]808,709	835,396	696,026
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.46¼	$2.47⅜	$2.71⅞
Corn (bu.)	$1.36⅜	$1.41¾	$1.76¾
Cotton (lb.)	$.3485	$.348	$.34¾
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$44.83	$44.50	$34.00
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.00	$6.02	$6.80
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d][e]	111.0	109.7
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]128	126	127
Failures (Nov. 3)‡	237	230	204
U.S. Foreign Trade	**Sept.**	**Aug.**	**Sept. 1954**
(Census Bur.)—			
Imports	*$953	*$958.9	*$780.4
Exports	*$1,274	*$1,227.4	*$1,114.1

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Nov. 2 [b]Nov. 5 [c]Oct. 29 [d]Nov. 8 [e]Not available

47, of Los Angeles had been rejected for Govt. jobs for 5 years because he had been an undercover agent of the California Natl. Guard in the Communist Party during 1932-37.

The U. S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled 2-1 in San Francisco Oct. 26 that the Coast Guard's security screening system for maritime workers was an unconstitutional violation of due process of law. [See Vol. XII, p. 195A]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. Provisional Pres. Eduardo Lonardi's 50-day-old Govt. was overthrown Nov. 13 by a bloodless coup led by Maj. Gen. Pedro Eugenio Aramburu, 52, Army Chief of Staff who had joined early in the revolt against Perón. Aramburu was sworn in as Provisional President the same day. He then gave all legislative power to a 4-man junta headed by himself. The other members were the 3 service ministers (who were carried over from the Lonardi cabinet): Brig. Gen. Arturo Ossorio Arana, Army; Vice Commodore Ramon Amada Abrahin, Air; Rear Adm. Teodoro Hartung, Navy. Rear Adm. Isaac Rojas, holdover Vice President, was reported also to have a junta seat. Basic cause of the revolt was the dissatisfaction of "liberals," led by Rojas, with Lonardi's unwillingness to crack down on Peronists. Softness toward Peronists was favored by "nationalists," who had won several seats in the Lonardi cabinet. The liberals decided on the coup after Lonardi Nov. 12 dismissed liberal Dr. Eduardo Busso as Interior & Justice Min. and replaced him with 2 nationalists, Dr. Luis Maria de Pablo Pardo (Interior) & Bernardo Velar de Irigoyen (Justice). The Aramburu Govt. reinstated Busso Nov. 13. Liberals Nov. 9 had forced the resignation of Gen. Leon Bengoa as Army Min. on grounds he opposed thorough, public investigation of corruption that had existed in the armed forces under Perón. Lonardi's press secy., Juan Carlos Goyeneche, had been forced to resign Nov. 10 after attacks on his rightist views. [See pp. 362F1, 315F1]

Wide World
ARAMBURU

Brazil. Chamber of Deputies Speaker Carlos Coimbra da Luz, 61, became Actg. President Nov. 8 as Pres. Joao Cafe Filho took indefinite leave because of a heart attack. At 2 a.m. Nov. 11, Luz was ousted by the Army in a bloodless "anti-coup" led by Lt. Gen. Henrique Baptista Duffles Teixeira Lott (61 Nov. 16), who had resigned as War Min. Nov. 10 because of Luz' refusal to act against Col. Jurandyr de Bizarra Mamede, who publicly had urged a coup to cancel Juscelino Kubitschek's election as President [see p. 346D1]. Lott said he acted to avert such a coup. The Chamber of Deputies Nov. 11 declared Luz unable to serve and made Senate Pres. Nereu Ramos, 66, Actg. President. Luz, who had fled Nov. 11 aboard the cruiser *Tamanandare* (formerly *U.S.S. St. Louis*), was permitted to return Nov. 13. He resigned as Speaker Nov. 14. Lt. Gen. Eduardo Gomes fled Nov. 11 and was replaced as Air Minister by Lt. Gen Alves Seco. José Carlos de Macedo Soares, 72, was appointed Forgn. Min. Nov. 11.

LUZ

Wide World
RAMOS

ARTS & SCIENCE

Solar Energy. Scientific progress in using the sun's rays for the benefit of mankind were described at the first World Symposium on Applied Solar Energy, which was held at the U. of Arizona in Tucson Oct. 31-Nov. 1 & in Phoenix, Ariz. Nov. 2-4 under the chairmanship of ex-U. S. Amb.-to-Britain Lewis W. Douglas. Sponsors include the Assn. for Applied Solar Energy, the U. of Arizona & the Stanford Research Institute of Menlo Park, Calif. The Ford & Rockefeller foundations provided $26,000 each to help defray expenses of some of about 120 foreign delegates from more than 30 countries. Nearly 600 U. S. delegates attended. UNESCO, the U. S. Office of Naval Research, the USAF, the U. S. Natl. Science Foundation & the Natl. Academy of Science also contributed. Dr. Herman Fink of the Univ. of Cologne, Germany, reported Oct. 31 that, by use of solar energy, the single-celled plant *scedenesmus obliquus,* a species of algae, was able to produce proteins "equal to the best animal protein of milk & eggs." He said the plant "possesses a liver-protecting effect" which guards the liver from degeneration caused by protein deficiency. But the belief that algae were exceptional food producers was rejected Nov. 1 by Dr. Norman W. Pirie, plant scientist of the Rothamsted Experimental Station in Harpenden, Eng., & by Dr. Paul C. Mangelsdorf, Harvard biologist. Pirie insisted that algae "are no more efficient . . . than the higher plants when grown under comparable conditions." Risto Lappalo & John Bjorksten, U. S. Interior Dept. researchers, reported Nov. 1 that they had produced a sun-powered still which produced fresh water from the ocean at a cost of 85¢ per 1,000 gallons. Sir Edward C. Bullard, director of Britain's Natl. Physical Laboratory in Teddington, Eng., predicted Nov. 2 that atomic power would supply the world's electricity needs long before adequate solar generators could be perfected. But he foresaw use of solar energy in tropical countries for refrigeration & irrigation. John Jay Hopkins, Gen. Dynamics Corp. pres.-chrmn., proposed Nov. 3 a World Energy Community under which all governments could cooperate to develop atomic & solar energy to meet "the world's economic needs." He suggested that the UN call a World Energy Congress in 1958 to implement the idea. Prof. V. A. Baum of the USSR, in a paper read in his absence Nov. 4, disclosed Russian designs for a solar energy generator, the biggest so far developed, which could produce enough power for a community of 17,000-20,000 people. It would consist of mirrors mounted on 23 circular railroad tracks and focusing solar rays on a big steam tower. Dr. Lawrence J. Heidt of MIT reported Nov. 4 on progress in studies on use of sunlight to break water into its components, hydrogen & oxygen, so that the hydrogen could be used as fuel and the oxygen by-product used in medicine & industry. Heidt had discovered in 1953 that, through use of a catalyst, water could be decomposed by light.

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune Nov. 13. Based on national sales.) [See p. 339G1]

Fiction: (1) Herman Wouk's "Marjorie Morningstar"; (2) Sloan Wilson's "The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit"; (3) Patrick Dennis' "Auntie Mame"; (4) Thos. B. Costain's "The Tontine"; (5) MacKinlay Kantor's "Andersonville." **Non-Fiction:** (1) Anne Morrow Lindbergh's "Gift From the Sea"; (2) John Gunther's "Inside Africa"; (3) Norman Vincent Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking"; (4) John A. Schindler's "How to Live 365 Days a Year"; (5) Thyra Ferre Bjorn's "Papa's Wife."

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Bare Feet in the Palace. By Agnes Newton Keith. Former war prisoner of Japanese discusses U.S.-Philippine-Asian relations. Nov. 9. (Little, Brown, 370 pp., $5)†

Dylan Thomas in America: An Intimate Journal. By John Malcolm Brinnin. Portrait of brilliant Welsh poet who drank himself to death at 39. Nov. 15. (Atlantic: Little, Brown, 303 pp., $4)†

The Letters of George Santayana. Edited by Danl. Cory. Philosopher's letters on authorship, language & the U.S. Nov. 14. (Scribners, 451 pp., $7.50)†

Life With Fiorello. By Ernest Cuneo. What it was like to be clerk of Rep. Fiorello LaGuardia, later N.Y.C. mayor. Nov. 9. (Macmillan, 209 pp., $4)†

Papa Married a Mormon. By John D. Fitzgerald. Fighting Irish Catholic goes west to marry Mormon and becomes newspaperman. Nov. 7. (Prentice-Hall, 298 pp., $3.95)†

Worlds Beyond the Horizon. By Joachim G. Leithauser. Transl. from German by Hugh Merrick. History of exploration from Columbus to space travel. Nov. 14. (Knopf, 412 pp., $6.75)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

A Hatful of Rain. Michael V. Gazzo's drama about young war veteran who cannot break drug addiction. Staged by Frank Corsaro. Presented by Jay Julien. With Shelley Winters, Ben Gazzara, Frank Silvera, Anthony Franciosa. Nov. 9 at Lyceum. (4-2-1)§

The Vamp. Musical comedy. Satire on early movie making. Book by John Latouche & Sam Locke. Music by Jas. Mundy. Lyrics by Latouche. Choreography by Robt. Alton. Produced by Oscar Lerman, Martin Cohen & Alexander Carson. With Carol Channing, Will Geer, Bibi Osterwald, David Atkinson, Sandyl Cordell. Nov. 10 at Winter Garden. (1-3-3)§

Closed

Deadfall Nov. 12 (20 performances)

†Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews (in leading N.Y. newspapers); 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable

EDUCATION

Virginia's special Public Education Comm. recommended to Gov. Thomas B. Stanley Nov. 12 a program to prevent forced racial integration in public schools. They proposed: (a) a state constitutional change to permit grants to parents to send their children to private schools; (b) legislation authorizing local school boards to assign children to specific schools for reasons other than race or to discontinue the public schools. Stanley Nov. 14 called a special session of the Legislature to open Nov. 30 to consider the proposals. [See p. 371B2] . . . **Privately-supported** schools & colleges spent $1,517,423,000 on new buildings during the past 10 years, according to the American Assn. of Fund-Raising Counsel, Inc. (UP report Nov. 14). About $600 million of this was financed by private contributions. . . . **Dr. Homer Dodge,** ex-Norwich U. pres. who spent a month in Russia, reported in a speech at Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Inst. Nov. 9 that Russia had the world's "finest system of education" because it "recruits intelligence . . . as vigorously as leading [U. S.] institutions . . . recruit their athletes."

OBITUARIES

Ruby Mildred Ayres, 72, British author of more than 150 romantic novels; Nov. 14 in Weybridge, Eng.

Sam Byrd, 47, actor & novelist; Nov. 14 in Durham, N. C.

Dr. Aurelio Fernandez Concheso Valdes, 56, Cuban Education Min., ex-Amb. to U. S.; Nov. 11 in Mexico of heart attack.

Mme. Germaine Corblet Coty, 63, wife of French Pres. René Coty; Nov. 12 in Rambouillet, France of heart attack.

Dr. Samuel J. Crowe, 72, international authority on deafness & nose & throat diseases; Nov. 13 in Baltimore of heart ailment. He had developed the use of radon in treatment of deafness.

Emilio del Toro Cuevas, 81, ex-Chief Justice of Puerto Rican Supreme Court; Nov. 10 in San Juan, P. R. of cancer.

Bernard De Voto, 58, editor, author, historian who was awarded 1948 Pulitzer Prize in history for *Across the Wide Missouri* (part of trilogy with *The Year of Decision: 1846* & *The Course of Empire);* Nov. 13 in New York of heart attack.

Martin Patrick Durkin, 61, U. S. Labor Secy. 1953, pres. AFL United Assn. of Plumbers & Steamfitters; Nov. 13 in Washington after operations for brain tumor. [See Vol. XIII, p. 340E1]

Archbishop Grigory, 86, Russian Orthodox Metropolitan of Leningrad & Novgorod; in Leningrad (reported by Moscow radio Nov. 11). [See Vol. VII, p. 227M]

William A. Hogan, 84, a fndr. of AFL Intl. Bro'hood of Electrical Workers; Nov. 15 in Bronxville, N. Y.

Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, 108, sculptress & advocate of women's rights; Nov. 10 in Washington.

Dr. John Loudon, 89, Dutch Forgn. Min. 1913-18, ex-Amb. to U. S., France & Japan; Nov. 12 in The Hague.

George Fort Milton, 60, ed. & pres. *Chattanooga News* 1924-39, author *Abraham Lincoln & the 5th Column;* Nov. 12 in Washington.

George Lewis Ohrstrom, 61, Wall St. financier, fndr. G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., bankers; Nov. 9 in The Plains, Va.

Mrs. Julia Harpman Pegler, 61, wife of columnist Westbrook Pegler; Nov. 9 in Rome of heart attack during European tour with husband.

Jerry Ross (Jerold Rosenberg), 29, song writer (scores for *Pajama Game, Damn Yankees*) ; Nov. 11 in New York of bronchietasis.

Max Schott, 79, German-born fndr. & ex-pres. Climax Molybdenum Co.; Nov. 10 in New York.

Robert Emmet Sherwood, 59, playwright & author, only man to win 4 Pulitzer Prizes (for plays *Idiot's Delight, Abe Lincoln in Illinois, There Shall Be No Night* & historical study *Roosevelt & Hopkins);* Nov. 14 in New York of heart attack.

Huntley Nowell Spaulding, 86, New Hampshire Gov. 1927-28; Nov. 14 in Rochester, N. H.

William Spellman, 97, father of Francis Cardinal Spellman; Nov. 11 in Abington, Mass.

Dr. Robert Tillmann, 59, West German Min. Without Portfolio who helped found Christian Dem. Union in Berlin after war; Nov. 12 in Berlin of heart ailment.

Daniel J. Tobin, 80, pres. AFL Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters 1907-52; Nov. 14 in Indianapolis, Ind.

John Tyrrell, 94, handwriting expert (testified in Lindbergh kidnapping case & Leopold-Loeb trial); Nov. 11 in Milwaukee.

Dr. Sarah Wambaugh, 73, world authority on plebiscites, ex-adviser to League of Nations & UN; Nov. 12 in Cambridge, Mass.

SPORTS

Winners

Natl. Horse Show at Madison Sq. Garden (N. Y.) Nov. 1-8: Mexican team led by Gen. Humberto Mariles, 42, won 6 international jumping victories (Low Score Competition Challenge Trophy first event Nov. 1 & final Nov. 4; Special Challenge Trophy by Mariles on Chihuahua II Nov. 5; Pennsylvania Natl. Trophy by Mariles on Chihuahua II Nov. 6; Individual Championship Challenge Trophy by Mariles on Chihuahua II Nov. 7; Perpetual Challenge Trophy Nov. 8). U. S. team led by Wm. C. (Billy) Steinkraus, 29, won 5 international jumping events (President of Mexico Trophy by Steinkraus on Can Can & Saxon Wood Nov. 3; Low Score Competition Challenge Trophy 2d event Nov. 3; West Point Challengt Trophy by Steinkraus on Saxon Wood Nov. 4; $1,000 individual jumping stake by Steinkraus on Saxon Wood Nov. 6; Royal Winter Fair Trophy by Chas. Dennehy Jr., 23, on Altmeister Nov. 7. Ireland's Lt. Patrick J. Kiernan, on Ballynonty, won the Good Will Challenge Trophy Nov. 1. Canada's W. R. (Bob) Ballard, on Oregon Duke, won the Royce A. Drake Memorial Challenge Trophy Nov. 2. [See Vol. XIV, p. 378B2]

Horse racing: $95,600 Remson Stakes at Jamaica (N. Y.) Nov. 11—won by Mrs. Anson Bigelow's Nail, Hedley Woodhouse up, for $64,425. $85,550 Gallant Fox Handicap at Jamaica Nov. 12—won by Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps' Misty Morn, Sidney Cole up, for $58,450. $65,000 International at Laurel, Md. Nov. 11—won by Dr. Carlos V. Rincones' El Chama (of Venezuela), Raul Bustamente up, for $50,000. $66,030 Selima Stakes at Laurel Nov. 12—won by Mrs. Vernon G. Cardy's Levee, Robt. Broussard up, for $49,930. . . . **Soccer:** Indiana U. defeated the U. of Chicago, 5-1, in Bloomington, Ind. Nov. 13 to win the Midwestern Collegiate Soccer Conf. championship. . . . **Track & field:** Glasgow-born Henry Kennedy, 23, of Michigan State won the 5-mi. IC4A cross-country championship in 24:30.3 in New York Nov. 14. The USSR's Galina Zybina set a 16.67-meter (54-ft. 8¼-in.) women's world shotput record in Tiflis Nov. 15. [See p. 156F-G3]

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Nov. 13

N.Y. 17, Balti. 7; Phila. 33, Cleve. 17; Chi. Bears 24, L.A. 3; Green Bay 31, Chi. Cards 14; Wash. 7, San Fran. 0; Detroit 31, Pitts. 28.

College Nov. 12

Amherst 13, Wlms. 6
Ariz. 29, Mont. 0
Ark. 6, SMU 0
Army 40, Penn 0
Auburn 16, Ga. 13
Bos. Coll. 40, Bos. U. 12
Bwlng. Grn. 13, Ohio U. 0
Brown 14, Hrvrd. 6
Carn. Tech 7, St. Vncnt. 7*
Centre 40, Wash. & Jeff. 7
Drtmth. 7, Cornl. 0
Dela. 46, Temple 0
Denison 27, Oberlin 20
Denver 39, Utah St. 6
Detrt. 6, Vlnva. 0*
Duke 41, S.C. 7
Fla. St. 19, Furman 6*
Ga. Tech 26, Ala. 2
Gtsbg. 35, W. Md. 7
Hard.-Sim. 53, Cinci. 20
Ida. 49, Brig. Yng. 6*
Ill. 17, Wis. 14
Juniata 39, Swrthmr. 0
Kan. 12, Okla. A&M 7
Kan. St. 21, Mo. 0
Ky. 41, Memphis St. 7
LSU 34, Miss. St. 7
Marqt. 18, H. Cross 6
Md. 25, Clemson 12
Miami (Fla.) 46, Bcknl. 0*
Miami (O.) 21, Dayton 0
Mich. 30, Ind. 0
Mich. St. 42, Minn. 14
Miss. 27, Houston 11
Miss. So. 58, N.D. St. 0
Muhlnbg. 18, F.&M. 13
Navy 47, Colmba. 0
Neb. 37, Colo. 20
N.D. 18, S.D. 14
N. Dame 27, N.C. 7
Ohio St. 20, Ia. 10
Okla. 52, Ia. St. 0
Omaha 18, Ida. St. 7*
Ore. St. 16, Calif. 14
Penn St. 34, Rtgrs. 13
Pitt 26, W. Va. 7
Prnctn. 13, Yale 0
Purdue 46, Nwstn. 8
R.I. 25, Conn. 0
San Jose St. 13, Wash. St. 13
Stnfd. 44, Ore. 7
Syr. 26, Colgt. 19
Tenn. 20, Fla. 0
Tex. A&M 20, Rice 12
TCU 47, Tex. 20
Tex. Tech 34, Tulsa 7
Trinity 46, Wesleyan 6
Tufts 32, Upsala 0
UCLA 19, Wash. 17
Utah 27, Colo. A&M 6
Vndblt. 20, Tulane 7
VMI 14, Citadel 7
Va. St. 7, N.C. A&T 7
Va. Tech 34, N.C. St. 26
Wake For. 13, Va. 7
Wash. (St. L.) 41, Butler 20
Wyo. 20, N.M. 0

1955 BASEBALL ALL-STARS

(Major league squad chosen by 99 members of Baseball Writers' Assn. of America and listed by AP Nov. 13)

First base—Ted Kluszewski, Redlegs
2d base—Nelson Fox, White Sox
3d base—Eddie Matthews, Braves
Shortstop—Ernie Banks, Cubs
Leftfield—Ted Williams, Red Sox
Centerfield—Willie Mays, Giants
Rightfield—Duke Snider, Dodgers
Catcher—Roy Campanella, Dodgers
Righthanded pitcher—Robin Roberts, Phillies
Lefthanded pitcher—Ed (Whitey) Ford, Yanks

(The baseball writers Nov. 14 named Walter Alston, 44, of the Dodgers as Natl. League "manager of the year." Mike [Pinky] Higgins, 46, of the Red Sox was voted Nov. 15 as American League "manager of the year." Bill Rigney, 1956 Giants mgr., was named Nov. 11 as American Assn. "manager of the year" for bringing the Minneapolis Millers their first little world series title.)

*Nov. 11

TV station KVTV of Sioux City, Ia. carried a CBS-supplied telecast of the Wisconsin-Illinois football game Nov. 12 despite a Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. order Nov. 11 that no Iowa stations were to do so. The NCAA had imposed the ban because KRNT-TV of Des Moines had carried an unauthorized telecast of the Minnesota-Iowa game Nov. 5. CBS said it was "contractually obligated" to furnish the telecast. [See p. 104B-C2] . . . **Ivan B. Williamson,** 44, U. of Wisconsin football coach, was appointed the university's athletic director Nov. 12. He was replaced as coach by Milt Bruhn, 43. . . . **N. Y. State Harness Racing Comm. George P. Monaghan,** heading an investigation into harness racing in N. Y. State, announced Nov. 15 that he had suspended driver-owner Frank Safford until June 1, 1956 for having "testified falsely under oath" & for having "associated with a known gambler," Byron (Doc) Evans. (Evans had been barred from New York tracks for life after he had testified that he had placed bets for Safford.) Monaghan simultaneously gave one-yr. suspensions to Mrs. Betty Banks (owner of Wyn Hanover) & her husband, Jack, for "spreading false statements with regard to alleged fixes of races & . . . a betting syndicate." [See Vol. XIV, p. 388A2] . . . **Harness race bets** at N.Y. State tracks totaled a record $281 million in 1955 (the state's share: $24,500,000), according to figures released Nov. 15. . . . **Intl. Olympic Com.** Vice Pres. Armand Massard of France announced in Paris Nov. 11 that judges & referees at the 1956 games would be required to take an oath of impartiality because of a "trend of increased nationalism in sports." The decision had been made by the committee in July. The West & East German Olympic committees agreed in Berlin Nov. 13 to choose a joint 68-member team for the winter Olympics solely on the basis of performance and regardless of how many athletes from East or West qualified. [See p. 292E1] . . . **Brian Hewson** was chosen by Britain's Amateur Athletic Assn. Nov. 13 as British athlete of the year. [See p. 275E3] . . . **U. S. Golf Assn.** Nov. 14 urged all member clubs & other golf associations to discourage organized gambling on golf and to enforce rules on handicaps & amateur status. . . . **Leo Diegel,** late golf pro who was 1928 & 1929 PGA champion, was elected to the Golf Hall of Fame (announced by PGA Nov. 15). . . . **Jockeys** Eddie Arcaro, Earl Sande & George Woolf became the first 3 elected to the Jockeys Hall of Fame at Pimlico, Md. (announced Nov. 12 after nationwide poll). . . . **Richmond Virginians** baseball club (Class AAA Intl. League) was auctioned off by the federal tax collector for $20,000 Nov. 14 to a 6-man syndicate. [See p. 364B2] . . . **N. Y. Yankees** ended a tour of Japan Nov. 13 after winning 15 games and tying one in baseball exhibitions played against Japanese teams. . . . **Baseball managers** appointed: Luke Sewell, 54, by the Pacific Coast League champion Seattle Raniers Nov. 11; Tommy Holmes, 37, by the PCL's Portland Beavers Nov. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS

Plane Bomber Confesses. John Gilbert Graham, 23, confessed to FBI & police officials in Denver Nov. 14 that he had planted the dynamite bomb which blew up a United Air Lines plane near Longmont, Colo. Nov. 1 and killed all 44 persons aboard, including his mother, Mrs. Daisie C. King, 55. He admitted putting the bomb in her suitcase. Graham said he had bought $37,500 worth of vending-machine insurance policies on his mother's life. It was the insurance that first directed suspicion to him. (The policies were invalid since Mrs. King had not signed them.) Murder charges were filed against Graham in Denver Nov. 15. (In 1951 Graham had been convicted of forging $4,200 in checks but was let off with a 5-yr. suspended sentence when his mother paid back $2,500 of the amount and arrangements were made for Graham to pay the rest in installments out of his earnings from a drive-in restaurant he operated with his mother. He was married and had 2 children.) Continental Casualty Co., vending-machine insurance firm that had insured 13 of the crash's 44 victims, reported in Chicago Nov. 15 that it would pay a total of $655,000 to their heirs. [See p. 372D2]

Other Crime. A county grand jury in Greenwood, Miss. refused Nov. 9 to indict white half-brothers John W. Milam, 36, & Roy Bryant, 24, for the kidnapping of Emmett Till, 14, Chicago Negro of whose murder they previously had been acquitted. They admitted taking the boy from his uncle's house but claimed they let him go unharmed on learning he was not the youth who had insulted Bryant's wife. [See p. 324G1] . . . Joe Adonis (Joseph Doto), 57, Italian-born N. J. gambler, agreed in Washington Nov. 14 to leave the U. S. by Jan. 1 rather than serve an 8-month sentence for lying to the Senate Crime Investigating Com. [See p. 338C1] . . . Johnny Alu, 34, N. Y. waterfront labor gangster, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Brooklyn Nov. 9 on charges of lying at a grand jury investigation of the $312,219 holdup of a Chase Manhattan Bank branch in Woodside, Queens (N. Y.). Alu had received a 3-yr. sentence on his conviction in Newark, N. J. Sept. 15 of perjury in a federal grand jury investigation of payroll padding at the Claremont Terminal in Jersey City. [See Vol. XIII, p. 249D3] . . . Russell Tongay, ex-swimming instructor serving a 10-yr. manslaughter sentence for the death of his "Aquatot" daughter, Kathy, 5, escaped from a Florida State Prison agent Nov. 13 while in New Orleans for treatment of a lung ailment. [See Vol. XIV, p. 32E2] . . . Joey Giardello, 24, was paroled in Philadelphia after serving 3 months & 3 weeks on an assault charge. [See p. 204B2] . . . Robert C. Sanderson & Joseph S. Gullahorn were arrested in Phoenix, Ariz. Nov. 9 and charged with the $47,655 burglary of a bank safe at the Sandia, N. M. atomic weapons base. [See p. 356C-D1] . . . 91 alleged narcotics peddlers & users were arrested and $100,000 worth of allegedly illegal narcotics seized in city-wide raids in New York Nov. 12. [See p. 364C3]

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Helen Keller was given the first award of Pres. Eisenhower's Com. on Employment of the Physically Handicapped Nov. 14. [See pp. 354B3, 220G3] . . . **Dr. Hugh L. Dryden,** director of the Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronautics, was chosen as winner of the 1955 Wright Bros. Memorial Trophy Award for service to aviation (announced Nov. 15). . . . **Walt Disney** received the Audubon Society's bronze medal in New York Nov. 15 for helping increase "appreciation & understanding of nature" through his films. . . . **Frances E. Willis,** U. S. Amb. to Switzerland, was named by the American Women's Assn. Nov. 12 as winner of the AWA Eminent Achievement Award for 1955. . . . **James Ronald,** 50, Scottish novelist, was deported as a public charge aboard the Army transport *Gen. A. H. Butner,* which left New York Nov. 14. He had been hospitalized twice as a mental patient. . . . **Dr. Clark C. Kuebler,** 47, provost of the U. of California's Santa Barbara College, had morals & felonious charges against him dismissed in New York Nov. 10. . . . **Frank L. Kovacs,** pro tennis player, was arrested in Santa Cruz, Calif. Nov. 15 on vagrancy charges after he allegedly offered a ride to an 8-yr.-old girl [See Vol. XIII, p. 32G] . . . **Josephine Baker** was arrested in Quebec Nov. 11 and released on $5,000 bail after being charged with fraud by her agent, William L. Taub, who said she owed him $10,839. [See p. 252D3]

Married: Billy Daniels, 39, Negro singer, to blonde Perrette Cameron, 23, his children's French-Canadian governess; Nov. 8 in Hollywood (his 2d, her first). [See Vol. XIV, p. 56F3] . . . Actor Rock Hudson (Roy Harold Fitzgerald), 30, Nov. 17, to Phyllis Gates, 26; Nov. 9 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Divorced: Singer Mel Torme, by Florence Ann Torme (Candy Toxton); Nov. 14 in Santa Monica, Calif. (mental cruelty). . . . Actor Grant Withers, 52, by his 5th wife, Cuban-born singer Estelita (Estala Rodriguez), 26; Nov. 9 in Los Angeles. [See Vol. XIII, p. 56P] . . . Odette Marie Celine Brailly Churchill, 43, French-born British wartime spy, by Capt. Peter Morland Churchill (no relation to Sir Winston Churchill), 46, her leader in the French underground; Nov. 10 in London on adultery charges. (When she & Churchill were captured by the Gestapo, she saved Churchill's life by saying he was her husband but knew nothing of her underground work. As a result, Churchill was freed but she remained imprisoned and subject to torture for 2 years. After the war they married. Mrs. Churchill was the first woman to receive the George Cross, Britain's highest non-combatant award for bravery.)

Birthdays: (Nov. 14) Prince Charles of Britain, 7; Ohio Gov. Frank J. Lausche, 60; Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, 66. N. Y. Gov. W. Averell Harriman was 64 Nov. 15.